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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT

OF

WEST SUSSEX

1962



By the Medical Officer of Health:
KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED

DISTRICT

-of-

W E S T S U S S E X

1962

by the Medical Officer of Health -

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

The Area District was re-constituted to include Horsham Urban Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council No. 88325.

This Report, the twenty-seventh for the new arrangement of Districts, represents the eighty-ninth for the individual areas.

During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three Districts.

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WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

August, 1963.

To the: Chairmen and Members of the Horsham Urban and Horsham Rural District Councils, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my 25th Annual Report on the health of the three districts of the Combine, together with an account of the activities of each Health Department for the year 1962. The report has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/63.

During 1962, the Crawley Urban District Council requested the Minister to sanction an extension of my services as M.O.H. to that Authority for a further two year period from March, 1963, but formal approval was only given until the spring of 1964. The Council has again made application for a continued extension until March, 1966.

Details of the Vital Statistics for the individual districts will be found on the first two pages of each section. In the Horsham Urban District the Estimated Resident Population rose from 21,320 to 21,950; the corrected Birth Rate rose to 16.07 and the corrected Death Rate to 11.93, which is the national average. Births exceeded deaths by 96. In the Horsham Rural District the E.R.P. showed a rise from 24,040 to 24,590; the corrected Birth Rate rose from 14.55 to 16.34, while the corrected Death Rate dropped to 9.61. The excess of births over deaths was 160. In the Petworth Rural District the E.R.P. rose to 9,770 and the corrected Birth Rate increased to 17.27; the corrected Death Rate again rose to 10.64, while births exceeded deaths by 13.

In all three districts the Infant Mortality Rate stands at an exceptionally low level, - in the Horsham Urban District this represents 8.2 deaths within the first year per thousand births, while the Horsham and Petworth Rural Districts are but little higher with figures of 10.15 and 13.5. These infant mortality figures, averaging less than half those for England and Wales, clearly point to a high standard of maternal and child care. There were no maternal deaths in any of the three districts. Expressed as a percentage of the total live births, the number of illegitimate births was 3.9.

Tables showing the main causes of death appear separately, and from these it will be seen that a total of 35 deaths were attributed

to cancer of the bronchus or lung, as against 25 such cases during 1961. During the last few years in the country as a whole there has been a rise of about 1,000 deaths annually from this cause. So long as the cigarette manufacturers are permitted to spend over two million pounds annually in advertising, aiming particularly at youth, the steady rise in deaths from this distressing and largely unnecessary cause is likely to continue with ever-increasing momentum.

Notifiable Diseases

The total notifications received from the three districts during 1962 was only 201, - a figure well below the average. Included in this total were 156 cases of Measles, but 1962 was not, of course, a "Measles Year". No cases of diphtheria or enteric fever were notified and only four of Sonne dysentery.

Also included were 10 cases of Food Poisoning, nine in the Urban and one in the Rural District of Horsham. All were due to Salmonella typhimurium and are referred to below.

Salmonella Food Poisoning

Since 1956 - a peak year, when 8,961 total incidents of Food Poisoning were reported in England and Wales, of which 58% were due to salmonellae - there has been a steady but slow fall in the annual numbers. However the most striking feature throughout the past decade has been the enormous number of "sporadic" cases, when it has been impossible to pin down the source of infection. For each and every "outbreak", there have been approximately 50 isolated incidents, and only too often all efforts by the staff of Public Health Departments prove fruitless. In 1962 an eminent authority remarked that "one of the failures of public health practice at the present time is to investigate salmonellosis adequately." One of the difficulties in this matter arises from the relatively mild nature of many attacks, as a result of which full investigation of a case of "gastro-enteritis" may not be undertaken. Often enough, should a correct diagnosis not be made, no great harm is done, particularly if the sufferer is careful in matters of personal hygiene. However the picture is very different if the patient is a food-handler, whether employed in a restaurant, a canteen, or even in the home.

The second difficulty results from the many different foodstuffs and other materials which are liable to infection. The list includes spray-dried egg from America; Chinese, Australian, and other crystalline and liquid egg albumen and liquid whole egg; desiccated coconut from Ceylon; bone meal and fish meal from Central Africa and the Middle East; dried blood and many types of meat, particularly pork. Many abattoirs, pig farms and bakeries are hot-beds of infection, and only too often this infection is conveyed by cakes, trifles, custards, milk and milk products,

cream buns, cooked meats, meat pies, sausage rolls, etc.

The various strains of salmonellae now run to many hundreds, but perhaps the most serious of these is Salmonella paratyphoid B, the usual cause of paratyphoid fever. Many outbreaks of this disease have been traced to the use of unpasteurised egg by the bakery trade; - it will be remembered that there was such an outbreak in Crawley in 1959 when some dozen cases occurred among local children, while others were notified further afield. Rather surprisingly the three combined Districts escaped involvement. The recent announcement by the Minister of Health, that he is now considering steps to ensure that all liquid egg products imported into this country will be pasteurised before use, will be welcomed by all public health workers.

One source of salmonella infection calls for special mention. A survey in 1962 showed that 27% of raw horse meat, 16% of other meat, 12% of prepared pet meat, and 13% of garden fertilisers were found to contain salmonellae. Although a potential source of infection, garden fertilisers such as dried blood and bone meal, probably involve but a small risk, though it is inadvisable that they should be sold in shops which retail food for human consumption. Pet meat is a more serious hazard, for the housewife who handles such material may use the same utensils or knives for human food later on. Similarly only too often the meat for pets may be prepared in the kitchen on the same draining board or table as for household food. Certainly the risk which such a practice involves is not generally appreciated.

The difficulties which are so frequently encountered during "food poisoning" enquiries were well exemplified by an incident in this area in 1962. During June and July, five single cases of Salmonella typhimurium infection and one "family outbreak" affecting three children, came to light in Horsham and Crawley. Three of the single cases which occurred in Horsham showed the same time of onset, and gave a history of having eaten "cream buns" which came from a bakery in Crawley. In the light of our earlier experience, enquiries were made at the bakery concerned regarding the type of egg used in manufacture, but we were assured that this was pasteurised frozen egg, - the firm having specified this in their contract with the suppliers.

However during September a further four cases were reported in Crawley and four in Horsham, all due to Salmonella typhi-murium of an unusual type, and in seven of these cases there was a history of having eaten cream buns or cream-filled sponges from the same source - the bakery in Crawley. This new strain of organism had first been detected in February, 1962, at the Port of Entry, during routine bacteriological examination of frozen egg from Australia. Enquiries were immediately made from other Health Departments over a wide area and similar cases

could be linked at Horley, Oxted, Hassocks and Brighton. Armed with this information we were able to satisfy ourselves that the source of infection was in fact the bakery referred to above, and it was established that the egg supplies were unpasteurised. It was clear that the fault in the matter lay with the suppliers of the frozen egg and not with the bakery. Immediate steps were taken to ensure that all future supplies of egg were heat-treated, while the remaining tins were submitted for bacteriological examination. In due course a report was received from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale, which showed that salmonellae had been isolated from three of these tins and that one of the several varieties was of the same type which had caused the outbreak.

A full bacteriological survey was undertaken at the bakery, including specimens from members of the staff. All but one proved negative, but this came from a man working in the cake line, who was intimately concerned in the handling of cream buns. He was immediately suspended from work and not permitted to resume until three successive specimens proved negative.

Undulant Fever (Brucellosis)

A year ago I made reference to this problem, when I reported the occurrence of a case of Undulant Fever in the Horsham Urban District which could be clearly linked with an outbreak of contagious abortion among cattle on a farm in the adjoining rural area. It was necessary to serve a notice under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to require the immediate pasteurisation of all milk from this source. During 1962 no such action has been called for, but I would like to refer further to the difficulties which are experienced when positive reports on biological milk samples are received.

In "The Health of West Sussex 1962" the County Medical Officer reports that, of 299 milk samples procured for biological testing, 13 were found to contain brucella organisms, adding that in each case the Medical Officer of Health of the district was informed. The receipt of such information places a Medical Officer in considerable difficulty, in the light of the advice given by the Ministry of Health, which has been summarised by Bothwell et al 1962 as follows:-

(1) A case of Undulant Fever is sufficient to warrant the service of a notice without bacteriological report.

(2) One positive bacteriologic or biologic report does not by itself justify the service of a notice, but two consecutive ones do.

(3) One negative report, even after a positive one, justifies withdrawal of the notice in the absence of other conflicting evidence.

There is always a lengthy though unavoidable delay between the taking of a milk sample and receipt of the report; if two positive findings are to be required before a notice is served there is the probability that infected milk will continue to be sold to the public for a matter of months.

The true incidence of brucellosis in Great Britain is unknown, for the disease is not notifiable, except in the area of some ten Authorities. Even in such areas it is generally realised that there are cases where the relative mildness of symptoms interferes with diagnosis and so the notification rate does not necessarily reflect the true incidence. Estimates of those infected in Great Britain have varied from 500 cases per annum (Wilson 1932) to 1,300 (Dalrymple-Champneys 1960). However with the steady increase in the proportion of pasteurised milk sold, Undulant Fever tends more to become an occupational disease, likely to affect cowmen, veterinary surgeons and others associated with the handling of cattle. In one survey during 1961 the presence of latent brucellosis was demonstrated in 70% of a group of farmers examined.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that, in spite of the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle, risks to health still remain for all those who consume raw milk, whether on the farm or from the bottle with the official designation "Tuberculin-Tested, Farm Bottled".

International Certificates of Vaccination

Persons travelling abroad to countries which require International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera must have these signed by the practitioner who carries out the vaccination, and the form must later be stamped at the Public Health Department of the area in which the doctor resides. The object of this procedure is to "authenticate" the signature. During 1962 a total of 1,804 forms were dealt with at Comewell House and a not inconsiderable number were also stamped at Petworth. The number during the year was greater than normal, as certain European countries, for a short period, required such certificates in the case of holiday-makers from this country, following the occurrence of Smallpox in England and Wales.

Care of the Aged

It was not necessary during 1962 to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is the section which provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions, who are not receiving proper care and attention.

A number of cases presenting various medico-social problems among the elderly were reported, but in each case, in co-operation with the

District Welfare Officer, a solution was found without having to recourse to the use of compulsory powers.

My thanks are due to the Senior Public Health Inspectors for their co-operation during the year and for their help in the compilation of this report, and to my secretary for the not inconsiderable work involved in its presentation. I am indebted to the Clerk to the Horsham R.D.C. for kindly arranging for its duplication on the Council's Multilith machine.

I would like to express to the Chairmen and Council Members my appreciation of their support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1962

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1962

Area (Acres)	1,891
Population at Census, 1951	16,682
Estimated resident population, mid-1962 ..	21,950
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1962) according to the Rate Accounts	7,255
Rateable Value (31st December, 1962).. ..	£431,712
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) ..	£1,770

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	350	177	173)	Birth Rate 16.40 per 1,000
(Illegitimate	16	9	7)	estimated R.P. in mid-1962.
Still Births	9	1	8)	Rate per 1,000 total births = 24.6
Deaths	270	134	136	Crude Death Rate = 12.30

England and Wales Birth Rate = 18.0 Death Rate = 11.9

Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 16.07

Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 11.93

West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 14.8 Death Rate = 14.9

Deaths from puerperal causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion) - 0

Rate per 1,000 Total Births = 0

Death Rate of Infants under one year

During the year, 3 female infants died before a year. All were legitimate children. Two of these deaths occurred within the first week, one being due to congenital malformation.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	8.20
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	8.57
(Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births..	0.00)
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.....	21.40)
Neonatal I.M.R.	5.46

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	52	(37)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	(0)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1961)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2 (2)	0 (0)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3.	Syphilitic Disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4.	Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5.	Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6.	Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8.	Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9.	Other Infective and parasitic diseases	0 (1)	1 (2)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4 (1)	4 (2)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9 (6)	4 (1)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	6 (7)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	0 (0)
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11 (7)	14(13)
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (1)	0 (1)
16.	Diabetes	0 (0)	0 (1)
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12(11)	22(24)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	25(20)	21(16)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	4 (3)	1 (3)
20.	Other heart disease	16(14)	20(28)
21.	Other circulatory disease	3 (2)	5 (6)
22.	Influenza	0 (0)	0 (0)
23.	Pneumonia	18(17)	15(13)
24.	Bronchitis	6 (9)	5 (3)
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1 (1)	1 (1)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3 (0)	1 (0)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1 (0)	1 (0)
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	3 (0)	1 (1)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3 (2)	0 (0)
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31.	Congenital malformations	1 (4)	0 (1)
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6(10)	8(11)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2 (1)	2 (0)
34.	All other accidents	1 (1)	2 (3)
35.	Suicide	2 (1)	2 (0)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
	ALL CAUSES:	134(114)	136(137)

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1939-1962

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS Legitimate M.	F.	Total	Illegitimate M.	F.	Total	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths M.	F.	Total	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
1939	15,860	87	107	194	3	5	8	13.28	96	88	184	11.6	14.85	18
1940	16,540	92	109	201	4	3	7	12.63	143	113	256	15.47	50.23	-48
1941	17,210	120	89	209	9	5	14	12.95	109	121	230	13.36	58.3	-7
1942	16,490	116	116	232	13	9	22	15.4	108	105	213	12.9	39.3	41
1943	15,970	131	116	247	16	18	34	17.59	96	102	198	12.64	14.23	83
1944	15,310	136	130	266	14	27	41	20.05	110	98	208	13.58	42.34	99
1945	15,420	110	118	228	16	8	24	16.33	101	119	220	14.26	31.74	32
1946	16,590	124	138	262	11	13	24	17.23	109	112	221	13.32	31.69	65
1947	16,810	157	164	321	11	5	16	20.04	106	106	212	12.61	21.06	125
1948	16,420	138	123	262	5	8	13	16.76	92	105	197	11.99	21.81	78
1949	17,260	123	99	222	2	9	11	13.50	115	123	238	13.73	17.16	-5
1950	17,240	114	109	223	5	4	9	13.46	111	115	226	13.11	12.97	6
1951	16,890	102	107	209	1	4	5	12.66	112	139	251	14.86	28.04	-37
1952	16,810	103	100	203	4	4	8	12.55	104	126	230	13.68	18.96	-19
1953	16,810	110	100	210	4	2	6	12.85	104	124	228	13.56	18.69	-12
1954	17,040	105	107	212	6	7	13	13.20	90	111	201	11.79	26.66	11
1955	17,210	92	120	212	1	3	4	12.5	122	98	220	12.78	13.89	-4
1956	17,830	131	131	262	2	5	7	15.1	127	111	238	13.35	26.02	31
1957	18,650	136	127	263	6	4	10	14.6	97	107	204	10.9	18.31	69
1958	19,060	164	143	307	5	4	9	16.58	106	128	234	12.28	12.66	73
1959	19,470	133	134	267	4	8	12	14.33	104	124	228	11.71	20.2	51
1960	19,950	147	153	300	2	5	7	15.38	93	127	220	11.03	19.54	87
1961	21,320	166	165	331	8	4	12	16.23	114	137	251	11.77	31.8	92
1962	21,950	177	173	350	9	7	16	16.40	134	136	270	12.30	8.2	96

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938-1948.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Horsham is a residential town in the Weald of Sussex which serves as a shopping and recreational centre for the surrounding rural area. A cattle market is held on Wednesday of each week.

Growth of the town continued steadily during 1962 with 237 houses and flats for private development. Twelve houses were erected by the Council for letting and the Council also built 21 intended for sale mainly to existing tenants. Following the general pattern of property development, many more flats are being built than was formerly the case. Industrial development, consisting chiefly of light industry, continued on the Foundry Lane and Redkiln Way Estates.

Most of the public health matters with which the Council is concerned are dealt with by the Public Health Committee. The Building and Town Planning and also the Housing Committee are to some extent concerned in these.

Members of the Public Health Committee 1962/63

Mrs. B. Moore (Chairman)
Mr. G.B. Grubb (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. M. Bourne
Mr. M.J. Burnett
Mr. B.F. Challen
Mr. R. Grinsted
Mr. A.V. Murrell (ex-officio)
Mrs. J. Noble
Mr. W.S. Parsons (ex-officio)
Mr. W.R. Roberts
Mr. G. Vincent

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

G.E. Maton, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Chief Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.
Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.

C.H. Street, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

H. Mousdell, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board Examination.
Diploma of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Diploma of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

(c) Clerk:

V.W.H. Denman

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1962. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

Scarlet Fever	1	(2)
Measles	68	(434)
Whooping Cough	0	(5)
Pneumonia	6	(7)
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	(4)
Dysentery	1	(1)
Erysipelas	0	(1)
Food Poisoning	9	(1)
Diphtheria	0	(2)

The majority of cases of Puerperal Fever notified were among patients in the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit. The rather strict provisions for the notification of these cases are obviously complied with more satisfactorily when patients are being nursed in hospital than when they remain at home for their confinements.

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 9

Pulmonary Males	8	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	1	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

Two male deaths were certified as being attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1962, was 112.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Routine bacteriological work was referred mainly to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. We are indebted to Dr. Gamble and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

Samples of milk for "Biological Examination" were submitted to the Brighton Laboratory and we are grateful to Dr. Jameson for his assistance.

Dr. Cook, of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, has given us valuable help in connection with the examination of specimens for viruses.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Most patients from this area who are in need of treatment in an Infectious Diseases Hospital are admitted to Foredown Hospital at Portslade, or alternatively to Swandean Hospital at Worthing. We are grateful to Dr. Lenhoff, the Medical Superintendent of Foredown, for her assistance.

The practice whereby practitioners wishing to arrange admission may ring the Public Health Department, both in and out of office hours, has continued. Under this scheme the department is made aware of cases at the earliest possible moment, while the practitioner is relieved of the necessity of making the arrangements with both hospital and ambulance service.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics for Year Ended 31st December, 1962 - Horsham U.D.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children born

DIPHTHERIA	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	TOTAL
Primary			2	1		3		6
Reinforcing					3	61	24	88
DIPHTHERIA/WHOOPING COUGH Primary								
Reinforcing						2	1	3
DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS Primary		1		2		30	34	67
Reinforcing		1	2	3		76	33	115
TRIPLE ANTIGEN Primary	146	150	14	2	7	4		323
Reinforcing		87	61	13	3	35	5	204
WHOOPING COUGH Primary								
Reinforcing								

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION - Persons born in

1962	1943-1961	1943-1961	1950-1957	1933-1942		OTHERS	
Two Salk Three Oral	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Fourth Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.
31	268	429	373	64	247	14	207

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2-4 Years	5-14 Years	Over 14 Years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	224	59	37	149	182	651
REVACCINATION			14	261	868	1143

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. G.E. Maton.

As a result of Circular 42/62 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, asking for a systematic approach to grant aided improvement of substandard houses, the Council decided that as from November, 1962 the Chief Public Health Inspector should include the Improvement Grant Scheme as part of his other housing duties.

A preliminary survey of the district showed that about 750 of the 5,477 private houses would benefit from Improvement Grants and that many people had little knowledge of the benefits to be obtained from the scheme. For the detailed survey it was decided to divide the district into convenient areas and to circularise each occupier by letter with details of the grant scheme, together with an offer for an Inspector to call and give more detailed advice. By the end of the year work on the first area was proceeding, but insufficient experience had been obtained to gauge the success of the scheme.

As I forecast in my last report, more complaints were received in the Department of noise nuisance from factories and the Inspectors made 224 visits to trace whether these complaints were justified.

During Horsham Festival Week the Department organised a combined Home and Road Safety Exhibition in Horsham Park. The Exhibition was well supported and as a result of the interest aroused the Public Health Committee sponsored the inaugural meeting of the Horsham Home Safety Committee in November.

The survey of Poliovirus in normal children organised by the Medical Research Council was completed during the year under review. During the survey the Inspectors arranged for specimens to be taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, from 269 children in the age groups 6 months to 4½ years.

The number of complaints (excluding complaints of rats and mice) received and investigated was 456. Of these 4 dealt with wasps nests which were destroyed by the Rodent Operator.

Further comments and details of the work of the Department are given under the appropriate heading.

I would express my appreciation of the support given to me by the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the Department staff.

PART 1. - ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(a)	Houses inspected	85
(b)	Houses made subject to Closing Orders (Section 17)	2
(c)	Houses made subject to Demolition Orders (Section 17)	4
(d)	Houses made subject to Clearance Orders (Part III)	12
(e)	Unfit houses made fit after formal action	3

During the year 10 families were rehoused by the Council from condemned properties and on the 31st December, 1962, 18 families from other such properties were waiting to be housed.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications were received during the year from either tenants or landlords for action under the above Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61.

(a)	Houses Inspected	189
(b)	Notices Served:	
	1. Informal	33
	2. Statutory	11
(c)	Drainage:	
	1. Visits	58
	2. Drains repaired or tested	5
	3. Drains cleared	51

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61 (Continued)

(d) Notifiable Disease:

Visits and enquiry into Notifiable Disease ..	102
Articles disinfected	7

(e) Eradication of Insect Pests:

Number of visits in connection with Insect Pests	31
Number of wasp nests destroyed	4
Number of rooms treated for vermin	Nil

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The one multiple caravan site within the district has no site licence under the Act. An enforcement notice expiring on 19th October, 1963, has been served under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 and The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Five inspections were made of caravans and sites to maintain sanitary conditions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	9	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	137	22	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	23	7	1	-
Total...	169	32	3	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Making etc. of wearing apparel.	7	-	-	-	-	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Only one factory chimney gave rise to complaints during the year, but 11 complaints of nuisance from bonfires were received. 104 visits and enquiries were made on this account.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Twelve complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, necessitating 224 visits and observations. In all cases the occupiers of the factories were anxious to reduce their noise output, but it is difficult to reduce noise from metal working plants.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed on the staff of the Public Health Department.

Number of complaints received and investigated ..	200
Number of properties treated	247

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four pet shops are licensed within the district.

Five visits and inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors, who are appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of inspections under this Act. In this connection close liaison is maintained with the local Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PART 2 - FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

MEAT INSPECTION

All animals killed at the two private slaughterhouses and one bacon factory were inspected by the Health Inspectors who spent 1,090 hours on this duty. All meat from the slaughterhouses is used by local butchers, but the majority of output from the bacon factory is sold outside the district. Ante and post mortem inspections are carried out to the standard laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The total number of animals killed at 22,216 showed an increase over 1961 of 2,275. The 31 animals totally condemned were on account of:-

Pyrexia (3)	Septic Peritonitis (5)
Pyaemia (9)	Died in Transit (3)
Septic arthritis (1)	Tuberculosis (1)
Jaundice (1)	Emaciation (4)
Enteritis (1)	Septicaemia (3)

The weight of meat and offal condemned was 6 tons 0½ cwts.

Condemned carcases and offal are released to a contractor for processing in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

Condemnation of carcases and offal due to M. tuberculosis continued to decline and for the first year since records began no bovine carcase or part was found affected by this disease. The incidence in porcine carcases was similarly at the lowest level ever recorded.

Frequent checks were made to see that the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, was being observed and sixteen licences were issued to slaughtermen. Close liaison was maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and details of cases of tuberculosis were passed to him for investigation on the farm.

MEAT INSPECTION (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals killed and examined:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,040	68	395	3,584	17,129
All diseases except Tuberculosis and cysticerci.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	2	-	27
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	65	21	4	68	1,586
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	6.34%	30.88%	1.51%	1.89%	9.41%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.19%
Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	5	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were killed in the district.

MILK

Administration of the Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959 is the responsibility of the Urban District Council.

Number of Distributors registered 19

Number of visits made to premises 17

Chemical and bacteriological sampling of milk is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

ICE-CREAM

Eighteen samples of ice-cream were taken within the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test. Sample results giving Grade I or II are classed as satisfactory, Grades III and IV as unsatisfactory.

All eighteen samples submitted were placed in Grade I.

Number of premises where ice-cream is manufactured .. 1

Number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream . 89

Number of visits made 43

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 and 1960

Details of visits made to food premises within the District are given in the following table:-

Type of Premises	Number in District.	Number of visits.
Grocers etc.	78	93
Bakers and Confectioners	43	50
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	29	97
School and Factory Canteens	17	32
Hotels, Public Houses, etc.	37	61
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	40	31
Butchers	21	80
Fishmongers, etc.	12	13
Markets	3	7
Miscellaneous	9	12
Total	289	476

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 (Continued)

Food Premises:

Contraventions found to exist necessitated the service of 24 notices covering the following items:-

Cleanliness of equipment	4
Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	3
Food not protected from risk of contamination ..	6
Sanitary conveniences - not clean	1
Washing facilities - Unsatisfactory	1
- Absence of suitable hot water supply	2
- Absence of soap, nail brushes or towels	1
Facilities for washing food and equipment not satisfactory	3
Cleanliness and repair of food room not satisfactory	10
Accumulations of refuse	2
Inadequate food storage	1
Smoking whilst handling food	6

In addition, seven notices were served under powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Unsound Food:

The following food was examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption. These examinations were principally at the request of wholesale and retail food traders:-

1,232 tins of assorted food.
12½ cwts. of other food.

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

Sampling of Food:

Sampling of food and drugs under this Act is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council.

Section 16
Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods etc.

Number of premises ... 30

Number of visits ... 24

PART 3 - WATER

Water is supplied to the District by the North West Sussex Water Board from the Hardham Pumping Station near Pulborough and regular sampling was carried out during the year with the results given in the following table:-

Taken from	Number of Samples	For Bact. Exam.	For Chem and Bact. Exam.	Satis-factory	Coliforms present
Star Reservoir	42	41	1	42	-
District	35	35	-	35	-

WATER (Continued)

All of the 7,021 inhabited houses, occupied by an estimated population of 21,950 are supplied by public water mains direct to the houses.

A copy of a report on a sample of water taken from the Star Booster Station, Compton's Brow Lane, on the 3rd May, 1962, for chemical and bacteriological examination, is as follows:-

COPY OF REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Date and time sample was taken: 3rd May, 1962, at 10.45 a.m.
Taken from: Tap in Star Booster Station, Compton's Brow Lane.

Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance: Bright with very few particles.

		Turbidity	less than 3
Colour	3	Odour	Nil
pH	7.9	Free Carbon Dioxide	3
Electric Conductivity	370	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	240
Chlorine present as Chloride	22	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	115
Hardness: Total 165	Carbonate 115.	Non-carbonate 50	
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.6	Nitrite Nitrogen	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen *	0.015	Oxygen Absorbed	0.60
Albuminoid Nitrogen *	0.064	Residual Chlorine	absent

Metals. Iron: 0.04
Zinc, Copper, Lead & Manganese: absent

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar -

1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I)	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

WATER (Continued)

Swimming Pool:

The Council own the only public swimming pool, an open-air one situated in Horsham Park.

Water for this pool is obtained from the public supply of the North West Sussex Water Board. Continuous filtration is employed with a capacity to filter all the water in six hours and chlorination is by the break-point system.

Regular weekly bacteriological and monthly chemical samples of water from the pool were taken during the season making a total of 30 samples. Of these, 26 were submitted for bacteriological examination and 4 for chemical and bacteriological examination. Satisfactory reports were received on all samples.

A copy of a report on a sample taken for chemical and bacteriological examination on the 23rd August, 1962, is as follows:-

COPY OF REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Date and time sample was taken: 23rd August, 1962 at 10.45 a.m.
Taken from: Deep end, Swimming Pool, Horsham Park.

Chemical Results in Parts per million.

Appearance: Bright with very few particles.

		Turbidity	0.5
Colour	Nil	Odour	resembles "nitrogen trichloride"
pH	7.8	Free Carbon Dioxide	trace
Electric Conductivity	1550	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	1040
Chlorine present as Chloride	470	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	12
Hardness: Total ...	Carbonate ...	Non-carbonate ...	
Nitrate Nitrogen ...		Nitrite Nitrogen	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen *	0.033	Oxygen Absorbed	0.90
Albuminoid Nitrogen *	0.033	Residual Chlorine	2.9

Metals Iron, Zinc, Copper & Lead: Absent.

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Swimming Pool: (Continued)

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar -

1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are considered satisfactory and the water suitable for bathing purposes.

PART 4. SEWERAGE.

The district is served by a separate system of soil and surface water sewers throughout most of the area, but a few of the older parts have a combined system. Preliminary work on the new ring-main soil sewer commenced during 1962.

Treatment of soil sewerage is carried out at the Council's Sewage Works, Blackbridge Lane and the effluent subsequently discharged into the River Arun. A typical chemical analysis of this effluent is given below:-

Chemical Analysis.

	Parts per million
Solids-in-suspension	5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	30.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.8
Chloride	108
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.) ..	8.7
pH	7.1

This sample represents an effluent of most satisfactory quality.

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT 1962

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1962

Area (Acres)	73,560
Estimated resident civilian population, mid-1962 ..	24,590
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March, 1962) according to the Rate Books	7,129
Rateable Value (31st March, 1962)..	£313,519
Estimated Product of One Penny Rate	£1,300

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	381	195	186	)Birth Rate 16.02 per 1,000
(Illegitimate)	13	10	3	)estimated R.P. in mid-1962.
Still Births	4	2	2	)Rate per 1,000 total births = 10.15
Deaths	234	130	104	Crude Death Rate = 9.52

England and Wales Birth Rate = 18.0 Death Rate = 11.9

Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 16.34

Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 9.61

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 14.7 Death Rate = 14.2

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion)

Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
0	-

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

During the year four male and one female infants died before twelve months. All were legitimate children. Three of the deaths occurred within the first four weeks, all dying within 7 days of birth. These deaths were due to congenital malformations.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	10.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	10.50
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.00
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	21.4)
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	7.61

Extract from Vital Statistics of the Year (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	46	(47)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	(0)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (2)	0 (0)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (1)
3.	Syphilitic disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4.	Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5.	Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6.	Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8.	Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3 (1)	1 (5)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14(10)	3 (2)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	6 (2)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	0 (1)
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8(15)	11(11)
15.	Leukaemia, aleumaemia	0 (1)	0 (0)
16.	Diabetes	0 (1)	3 (1)
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12(14)	11(21)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	21(17)	13(14)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	3 (2)	1 (4)
20.	Other heart diseases	18(12)	26(26)
21.	Other circulatory disease	5 (5)	3 (8)
22.	Influenza	0 (0)	0 (1)
23.	Pneumonia	10(13)	5 (7)
24.	Bronchitis	10 (5)	2 (3)
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2 (2)	0 (0)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2 (3)	1 (1)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1 (0)	3 (0)
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (1)	1 (0)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	0 (1)	0 (0)
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31.	Congenital malformations	2 (1)	1 (0)
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11 (7)	7 (4)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4 (1)	4 (2)
34.	All other accidents	2 (2)	2 (5)
35.	Suicide	2 (2)	0 (3)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
	ALL CAUSES:	130(118)	104(123)

Owing to the change in boundaries of the Horsham Rural District consequent upon the formation of the Urban District of Crawley, in 1956, it is not possible to include a table of previous Vital Statistics as in the other two districts of the Combine.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Although the greater part of the Horsham Rural District is essentially an agricultural and residential area, the two large brickworks at Warnham and Southwater continue to employ a considerable number of men. There are a number of factories in the village of Billingshurst. There are also two factories engaged in the production of sausages and cooked meats - one in the Parish of Rusper and one at Partridge Green.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

A.D. Batty, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate in Bacteriology (Battersea Polytechnic).

W.R. Dunstan, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

R.P. Allman, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public Health Inspector
Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Clerk:

Miss A. Browning.

Most of the Public Health matters in which the Council are concerned are dealt with by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee (1962/63)

Mr. S.D. Secretan, J.P. (Chairman)
Mr. H.L. Blackwell (Vice-Chairman)
The Hon. Lady Burrell, O.B.E., B.A. (ex-officio)
Mr. F.J. Dunkerton
Capt. W.P. Gandell, C.B.E., R.N.
Mr. R.T. Gander
The Hon. Mrs. A.P. Henniker-Major
Mrs. H.M. Keith
Sir Giles R. Loder, Bart., M.A., J.P. (ex-officio)
Mr. E.A. Rheinlander
Mr. E.D. Rushworth
Mr. J.J. Stanford
Mr. H.J.W. Stafford
Mr. P.H. Waller

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1962. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever	3	(3)
Whooping Cough	2	(15)
Measles	73	(355)
Erysipelas	1	(0)
Pneumonia	3	(5)
Dysentery	3	(0)
Food Poisoning	1	(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	(0)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics for Year Ended 31st December, 1962 - Horsham R.D.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children born

DIPHTHERIA	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	TOTAL
Primary			1			6	1	8
Reinforcing						18	9	27
DIPHTHERIA/WHOOPING COUGH Primary			1					1
Reinforcing						6		6
DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS Primary			1		1	16	16	34
Reinforcing					5	53	19	77
TRIPLE ANTIGEN Primary	122	150	18	6	1	4	1	302
Reinforcing		32	70	11	8	7		128
WHOOPING COUGH Primary								
Reinforcing								

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION - Persons born in

1962	1943-1961	1943-1961	1950-1957	1933-1942		OTHERS	
Two Salk Three Oral	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Fourth Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.
14	207	334	310	58	143	31	137

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2-4 Years	5-14 Years	Over 14 Years	TOTAL
Primary	219	54	23	119	143	558
Revaccination		4	6	214	820	1044

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A.D. Batty

This annual report for 1962 is significant in one particular respect in that during the year a detailed housing survey was carried out in one village centre. On the face of it, this may not seem so important, but this survey is the first attempt to obtain information about housing conditions in any part of this Rural District since the very hurried survey carried out in 1946, and the facts and figures will be dealt with under the Housing section of this report. Steady progress has been maintained in dealing with unfit houses and statistics produced by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government show that formal action taken by this Council under the appropriate provisions of the Housing Acts compares most favourably with that taken by other local authorities in the County having similar problems. However, the rate of improving houses with grant aid cannot be considered to be satisfactory and it may be that legislation will be introduced to remedy this situation in the near future.

Once again I would like to record appreciation of the way the staff of the Health Department have carried out their duties during the past year. It has on occasions been necessary to work outside normal office hours, but such duties are undertaken with good heart. However, there are times when one feels that certain members of the public could be a little more courteous, especially when reporting complaints to the Department's Clerk, Miss Browning. Many difficult situations have been avoided by her sympathetic understanding of the various problems dealt with in the department.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

A special housing survey was carried out in the village of Partridge Green and covered 79 private houses which were placed in Category 3 and below in the Rural Housing Survey carried out in 1946 and which lie within 1 mile radius of the village centre.

The purpose of the survey was to provide information concerning (a) the number of houses expected to require Section 16 action within the next ten years (i.e. likely to become unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense), and (b) the condition of the houses, having regard to the provision of modern amenities and their suitability for grant aid.

Information from the individual housing reports is provided in the following summary table:-

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)

		Percentage
1. No. of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense	24	30.3
2. No. of houses expected to become unfit within the next ten years	8	10.1
3. No. of houses having all five standard amenities, i.e. bath, wash hand basin, hot water system, internal W.C. and ventilated food store	21	26.6
4. No. of houses lacking any of the five standard amenities and suitable for improvement with grant aid	35	44.3

The following table shows the classification of these 79 houses in 1946 compared with the recommended classification as a result of this survey:-

	1946 Survey	1962 Survey
No. of houses in Category 1	-	13 (9 grant-aided)
" " " " " 2	-	8 (1 grant-aided)
" " " " " 3	75	35
" " " " " 5	4	23

One immediate result of this housing survey was that 7 of these houses in a terrace which were considered to be unfit were dealt with by Clearance Area procedure, and although two objections were made, the Minister agreed with the Council's findings, following a public inquiry.

Owners of properties considered suitable for improvement were circularised and provided with grant literature, and letters were also sent to tenants of these properties asking for their co-operation. A few enquiries were made but the response in the way of actual applications for improvement grants was most discouraging.

The Government has already indicated that unless there is an increase in the number of houses being improved, then consideration will be given to the use of compulsory powers, but if the rate of decay of older houses is to be halted, then these drastic steps must be taken.

A summary of action taken with regard to housing during the year is provided as follows:-

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)

Houses Demolished	11	(includes 5 in a Clearance Area)

Houses Closed

(i) Section 16 (Undertakings not to use for human habitation accepted) .	12	
(ii) Section 17 (Closing Orders)	1	

Houses Repaired

(i) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing Act	1	
(ii) Houses repaired after formal notice under the Housing Act (Sec. 9 & 16)		
(a) by owners	8	
(b) by local authority in default of owners	-	
(iii) Houses repaired after service of formal notice under Public Health Act...	-	

Improvement Grants

"Discretionary" Grants

No. of applications received	23
No. of applications approved	22
Average grant paid/to be paid	£330

"Standard" Grants

No. of applications received		19
No. of applications approved		
(a) in respect of all five amenities	8	
(b) in respect of four amenities	6	
(c) in respect of three amenities	2	
(d) in respect of two amenities	2	
(e) in respect of one amenity	1	19
Average grant paid/to be paid		£133 *

(* This is average maximum grant, subject to revision on actual cost incurred).

At the time of writing this report, a housing survey is nearing completion in the parish of Billingshurst, and it is hoped to proceed

Housing (Continued)

throughout the district, parish by parish, during the course of the next few years. Owners of properties worth improving with grant aid will be encouraged to do so, and tenants will be asked to co-operate in this respect. It may be many years before every substantial house in the rural district will possess a bath, hot water system, internal W.C. and wash hand basin, but that is a target which must be set and attained if we are to begin to cope with our housing problems.

RENT ACT, 1957

The measure of success attained by this legislation is indicated by the fact that only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the entire year. An undertaking given by the Landlord subsequently to remedy certain defects was accepted by the Council.

WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-seven samples of mains water were taken during the year at points where the various mains enter the district, and all were found to be satisfactory from a bacteriological aspect.

The result of a chemical analysis included the following statement:- "This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is on the alkaline side of neutrality, moderately hard in character, and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour and of very satisfactory organic quality.

"From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

Details showing the number of houses and estimated population supplied from public water mains in each Parish are provided in the following table:-

Water Supplies (Continued)

PARISH	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with main water direct to the houses	Estimated population
Billingshurst	1,056	3,907
Cowfold	427	1,580
Horsham Rural	1,835	6,790
Itchingfield	250	925
Lower Beeding	353	1,306
Nuthurst	365	1,350
Rudgwick	439	1,624
Rusper	361	1,336
Shipley	345	1,277
Slinfold	422	1,561
Warnham	514	1,902
West Grinstead	524	1,939
TOTALS:	6,891	25,497

New houses connected to main supply 193
Existing houses connected to main supply 38

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

A summary of action taken under various provisions of this legislation is shown as follows:-

No. of formal notices served 4
No. of formal notices complied with 6
No. of informal notices served 135
No. of informal notices complied with 112
No. of complaints received 200
Inspections and re-inspections 2,012

Drainage

Drainage surveys at Barns Green and Dial Post were carried out during the year and it is hoped that these areas will be sewered within the near future.

The statistics obtained from these surveys merit close scrutiny and are as follows:-

Public Health Act, 1936 (Continued)

		Barns Green	Dial Post
(i)	No. of properties to be served by proposed drainage scheme		
	(a) houses	101	28
	(b) other properties	9	5
(ii)	Details of Drainage Arrangements serving above-mentioned properties		
	No. of properties		
	(a) with cesspools	93 (84%)	27 (82%)
	(b) with septic tanks	13 (12%)	5 (15%)
	(c) with E.C.'s	24 (22%)	13 (39%)
(iii)	No. of properties without proper drainage systems or where cesspools are insufficient and cause nuisance conditions to arise from time to time	61 (55%)	13 (39%)

Attention is drawn to the high proportion of properties having E.C.'s; 22% at Barns Green and 39% at Dial Post. It is difficult to imagine the hardship and sheer misery behind these simple figures. Many of the houses are occupied by elderly persons who find the manual task of disposal of the pail contents nigh impossible. Indeed, few able-bodied men would have considered this duty to be an easy one, especially when one recalls this 1962/63 winter when the ground was frozen hard for weeks on end. One pathetic case springs to mind where the facts were brought to the notice of the County Welfare Officer, - it concerned an elderly couple; the old man was almost blind and his wife anaemic, and they just wanted "some help to empty the bucket"!

However, there is a brighter side to the drainage picture in the rural district; schemes at Littleworth, Jolesfield, Christ's Hospital and Tower Hill were completed during the year, and approval is being sought for the work of sewering Mannings Heath, Barns Green and Dial Post. No doubt other necessary schemes will follow, including Kerves Lane, Horsham, where serious nuisance conditions are constantly arising.

The provision of main drainage in a village or hamlet is linked closely with the improvement of housing conditions. The advent of

Public Health Act, 1936 (Continued)

the public sewer is an incentive for the owner to install an indoor W.C., bath, hand basin and hot water system. This is indeed fortunate in one respect in that the construction of many new cesspools is avoided and no further demands are made upon the already overburdened cesspool emptying service. This should be an added incentive to progress with the sewerage of the whole district at an even quicker rate.

The disposal of cesspool sewage by crude tipping onto the surface of farm land is often criticised justifiably. After due consideration by the Public Health Committee, an investigation is to be made into a scheme already being operated by Chichester R.D.C. whereby cesspool sewage is subjected to treatment at disposal works.

Infectious Diseases

During the year, twenty-six visits were made in connection with infectious disease cases.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The following table shows the numbers and types of licensed sites within the district at 31st December, 1962.

No. of Licensed Sites			No. of Caravans	
(a) Multiple	(b) Individual	(c) Others	Holiday	All-Year-Round
3			130	65
	26		3	23
		5	2	11

Much progress has been made on the multiple sites in providing water-borne sanitation and washing facilities, etc. in order to secure compliance with site licence conditions. In this respect, a conversation with one site owner is worth mention. When he received his licence, he commented that he would comply fully with all the conditions, but that he felt sure that certain facilities would never be used and were, in fact, a waste of money. He was referring to the provision of slipper baths, showers and laundry facilities. I am pleased to record that this site owner has recently confirmed that these same facilities are in great demand and that the income derived from 1d, 6d and 1/- calor gas meters for the supply of

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (Continued)

hot water to the fittings is now proving the scheme to be a success. Conversations with caravan dwellers on this site have revealed that the provision of good roadways, hardened paths, and the amenities of the modern toilet block, have made life for them infinitely easier, healthier and happier.

Once again, I would like to draw comparison between this legislation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which requires the provision of water closets on licensed caravan sites, and the Housing Act, 1957, which still tolerates the earth closet as a satisfactory sanitary convenience to a permanent dwellinghouse. Owners of caravan sites can claim with some justification that their site standards are superior to those of many permanent dwellinghouses. Surely the answer is to raise the standard of fitness for houses which is no better than that which existed more than thirty years ago.

During the year, twelve new site licences and six renewals were issued and no formal objections to conditions in the licences were made to the magistrates.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

A total of 358 complaints of rodent infestation were investigated by the Council's rodent operator during the past year. It is the policy of the Council to provide a free service to deal with infestations affecting houses, but to make a reasonable charge for treating business premises. In fact, 56 business premises and 8 farms were dealt with and charges amounting to £39. 10. -d. were made.

Details of infestations are provided in the following table:-

No. of infestations found	1,511
No. of major infestations	30
Estimated rats killed	6,473
Estimated mice killed	296

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of food premises within the district are provided below:-

Grocers and provision shops	52
Confectioners	17
Greengrocers	3
Butchers	13
Bakers	3
Fish shops	1
Cafes and restaurants	20
Licensed premises	61
School canteens	27
Nursing and convalescent homes	9
Factory canteens	3
Clubs, etc.	17
Food warehouses	1
Guest houses	4
Old people's homes	1
Food factories (sausage factories)	2
Poultry packing stations	2
	236

A total of 351 visits were paid to food premises during the year. This indicates a great improvement in work carried out under this legislation and it is hoped to maintain this inspection rate over the coming year.

A total of 71 informal notices were served upon owners and occupiers of food businesses in connection with requirements under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Substantial improvements at public houses have been effected during the past year and it is felt that this is due mainly to inspections carried out with a sub-committee of Licensing Magistrates whose co-operation and assistance is greatly appreciated. The majority of public houses these days offer catering facilities on a substantial scale and it is pleasing to record that some brewers have the foresight to provide good sanitary accommodation and adequate hand washing facilities for patrons, despite the government's reluctance to introduce adequate legislation making such facilities obligatory.

Details of premises registered under Section 16 are as follows:-

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)

For the sale of ice-cream:-

Grocers and provision shops	42
Confectioners	12

For the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food:-

Sausage Factories	2
Butchers	12

Unsound Food

Tinned food totalling 120 lb. and 100 lb. of other foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Knacker's Yard

Only 6 horses were slaughtered at the sole Knacker's Yard in the district in the past year, and during this period 66 horse and 5 donkey carcases were taken in.

Four inspections of these premises were made having regard to The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Once again it is pleasing to report that 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the three licensed slaughterhouses was maintained. Quite often slaughtering is carried out after normal working hours and on Sundays, and appreciation is expressed to the licence-holders for their co-operation with the department in securing this excellent inspection rate.

January 1st, 1963, was the day appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the coming into operation in this Rural District of The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations.

The two private slaughterhouses at Billingshurst and Partridge Green had already secured compliance with these Regulations, but that at Cowfold had not been improved to the required standard and the Slaughterhouse Licence in respect of that private slaughterhouse had expired on 31st December, 1962 and has not been renewed.

The following table provides details of animals slaughtered and particulars of meat and offal condemned:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	389	9	119	1,962	36	-
Number inspected	389	9	119	1,962	36	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	5	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	36	1	3	30	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.25%	11.11%	6.72%	1.52%	8.33%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	9	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	36	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	-	-	-
Total....	88	36	3	-

Factories Act, 1961 (Continued)

2 - Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total....	3	3	-	2	-

Factories Act, 1961 (Continued)

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.113 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	4	-	-	-	-	-

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

There are now 95 licensed installations in the district of which 34 are petrol filling stations, the remaining 61 being private.

185 visits to licensed installations were made during the year in connection with the testing of underground storage tanks and in order to ascertain that licence conditions were being complied with. In this respect, 14 informal requests were made to execute works.

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT 1962

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1962

Area (Acres)	45,495
Population at Census, 1951	9,184
Estimated resident population, mid-1962 ...	9,770
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.62) according to the Rate Books	3,225
Rateable Value	£119,531
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£498

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	141	75	66	) Birth Rate 15.15 per
(Illegitimate...	7	3	4	) 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1962.
Still Births	2	2	0	Rate per 1,000 total births 13.5
Deaths	135	70	65	Crude Death Rate - 13.82

Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 17.27

Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 10.64

England & Wales Birth Rate = 18.0 Death Rate = 11.9

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 14.7 Death Rate = 14.2

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion = 0

Maternal Mortality Rate = 0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

During the year two male infants died in the first year. Both were legitimate births and occurred during the first week, one as a result of congenital malformation.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	13.51
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	14.18
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.00
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	13.51
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales	21.4)

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22	(27)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	(0)

The figures in brackets are for the year 1961.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	1 (0)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3.	Syphilitic disease	1 (0)	1 (0)
4.	Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5.	Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6.	Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8.	Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (1)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0 (0)	0 (1)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4 (5)	1 (1)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	1 (1)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	0 (1)
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	12(11)	4 (7)
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0 (1)	1 (1)
16.	Diabetes	0 (0)	0 (1)
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	6 (6)	15(16)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	16 (6)	7(13)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	0 (1)	1 (1)
20.	Other heart disease	6 (7)	14 (8)
21.	Other circulatory disease	2 (2)	3 (4)
22.	Influenza	0 (0)	1 (1)
23.	Pneumonia	5 (4)	0 (1)
24.	Bronchitis	4 (2)	4 (2)
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2 (0)	1 (0)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2 (0)	2 (0)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	1 (0)
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (0)	0 (1)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	0 (1)	0 (0)
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31.	Congenital malformations	1 (1)	1 (0)
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5 (5)	3 (4)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2 (2)	1 (0)
34.	All other accidents	1 (2)	2 (1)
35.	Suicide	1 (0)	0 (0)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
	ALL CAUSES	70(56)	65(69)

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1939-1962

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS Legitimate M.	F.	Total	Illegitimate M.	F.	Total	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths M.	F.	Total	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
1939	8,100	58	46	104	4	4	8	13.8	71	46	117	13.7	35.7	-5
1940	9,490	53	59	112	3	5	8	12.64	58	71	129	13.6	72.0	-9
1941	9,710	56	67	133	1	1	2	13.9	55	58	113	11.6	22.39	22
1942	8,930	85	53	138	8	4	12	16.79	88	63	151	16.9	53.3	-1
1943	8,520	68	61	129	10	8	18	17.25	48	57	105	12.32	20.4	42
1944	8,510	80	75	155	15	6	21	20.68	53	68	121	14.21	73.86	55
1945	8,430	54	56	110	10	10	20	15.42	59	54	113	13.4	23.07	17
1946	8,700	70	67	151	6	8	14	17.24	47	51	98	11.26	12.12	67
1947	9,000	88	65	153	6	9	15	18.66	63	48	111	12.33	29.76	57
1948	10,210	80	82	162	12	7	19	17.72	57	62	119	11.65	22.1	62
1949	9,530	67	69	136	3	6	9	15.21	58	67	125	13.11	27.58	20
1950	9,640	80	78	158	2	6	8	17.01	60	54	114	11.82	00.00	52
1951	9,460	42	63	105	3	4	7	11.84	81	71	152	16.07	44.64	-40
1952	9,410	69	54	123	3	2	5	13.60	60	41	101	10.73	00.00	27
1953	9,360	77	52	129	3	2	5	14.32	52	51	103	11.00	52.24	31
1954	9,450	68	69	137	0	1	1	14.60	71	55	126	13.33	29.19	11
1955	9,530	60	51	111	5	1	6	12.28	53	49	102	10.70	8.55	15
1956	9,580	64	55	119	3	1	4	12.84	65	70	135	14.1	24.39	-13
1957	9,690	69	73	142	3	2	5	15.17	52	51	103	10.63	27.21	44
1958	9,690	72	56	128	1	3	4	13.62	65	68	133	13.72	30.30	-1
1959	9,780	64	53	117	3	4	7	12.73	52	62	115	11.81	32.26	9
1960	9,770	70	57	127	3	5	8	13.82	47	62	109	11.16	7.41	26
1961	9,690	67	63	130	1	4	5	13.93	56	69	125	12.9	7.4	10
1962	9,770	75	66	141	3	4	7	15.15	70	65	135	13.82	13.51	13

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938-1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Urban District of Crawley; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

Norman Green, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
Incorporated Public Health Engineer.
Senior Public Health Inspector and Engineer.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Public Health Inspector.
Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate (Hons.) of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.

R. Shinton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

(c) General Clerk:

Mrs. A.M. Armour.

There is no Public Health Committee in the Petworth Rural District, - the monthly and annual reports of the Health Department being presented at the monthly meeting of the Council.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

This is mainly an agricultural district with dairy and arable farming predominating. Fruit farming and forestry are also important industries.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever	0	(1)
Measles	15	(301)
Pneumonia	10	(19)
Whooping Cough	0	(25)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth.

We are indebted to Dr. Hughes and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 2

Pulmonary Males	2	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	-	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

During the year, one female death was registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of cases on the Register at the 31st December, 1962, was 50.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics for Year Ended 31st December, 1962 - Petworth R.D.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children born

DIPHTHERIA	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	TOTAL
Primary								
Reinforcing						16	2	18
DIPHTHERIA/WHOOPING COUGH Primary		1	1					2
Reinforcing								
DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS Primary					2	6	2	10
Reinforcing			1			7	4	12
TRIPLE ANTIGEN Primary	44	63	5	3		1		116
Reinforcing		6	4	1	1	14		26
WHOOPING COUGH Primary								
Reinforcing								

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION - Persons born in

1962	1943-1961	1943-1961	1950-1957	1933-1942		OTHERS	
Two Salk Three Oral	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Fourth Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc
16	147	178	168	16	60	7	112

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2-4 Years	5-14 Years	Over 14 Years	TOTAL
Primary	70	12	10	47	47	186
Revaccination		1	7	135	478	621

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. N. Green.

The building of houses by the Council again progressed throughout the year and by the end of the year twenty-six units were completed at Petworth (South), eight units at Kirdford and twelve units at Northchapel. Many of these units were flats and this brought about a great deal of movement among the occupiers of Council properties as older people were moved from houses into the flats.

At the end of the year tenders had been received for the building of a further twenty-two dwellings and a block of old people's Units at Petworth (South).

Reconditioning of sub-standard property continued throughout the year utilising the labour available beyond that required for new building. Of the original 'condemned' properties discovered during the Rural Housing Survey, only a few remain to be dealt with. More properties are discovered from time to time in this category as age and deterioration make them unfit and in such a condition as to make them not capable of being made fit at a "reasonable" cost.

Private house building continued at a small but steady rate throughout the year, particularly at Ifold and Durfold estates. At the close of the year there was increased building in the Spye Lane area of Loxwood.

Unfortunately the sewerage schemes prepared by the Consulting Engineers in April 1961 for Loxwood, Ifold and Kirdford had made very little progress by the end of 1962. Town Planning approval had been received but difficulties in connection with the purchase of land for the proposed works had not been resolved.

Preventive medicine which includes environmental hygiene and sanitation is never very spectacular and rarely reaches the headlines. Those working in this field are for ever working themselves out of a job. The quiet, steady progress towards improved health and freedom from disease should have every encouragement from local health authorities as the guardians appointed by the public, but after thirty-five years in public health work I must say the enthusiasm one might expect for this state of affairs is not very apparent, probably because of success in the past. It is fortunate that the officers still maintain some enthusiasm for their tasks though without encouragement and interest this will undoubtedly wane. An outbreak of disease or food poisoning seems to be the only time the general public is aware of the public health service, then clamouring for its services with signs of panic.

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is now controlled by the North West Sussex Water Board. There has been no appreciable change in the areas supplied during the year. A larger main was laid from Strood Green to Plaistow via Kirdford with a view to improving the pressure at Plaistow.

The greater part of the District is still supplied from the Haslingbourne boreholes and springs. The Loxwood area, including part of the Ifold estate, is supplied from the Hardham river supply, and Northchapel, including Shillinglee, supplied from the boreholes at Lodsworth.

Samples were taken at approximately fortnightly intervals from the distribution mains in all areas of the district with satisfactory results from the B. coli test.

The number of properties connected to the mains in each Parish is now as follows:-

Barlavington	27
Bignor	40
Bury	246
Duncton	104
Fittleworth	294
Kirdford...	317
Loxwood	399
Northchapel	268
Petworth	880
Plaistow	384
Stopham	38
Sutton	69
Wisborough Green	376

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

During the year the new walls around the two filter beds at Petworth north sewage works were completed. A secondary settling tank and new soakaway effluent drains were provided at Heath End Council Cottages.

The sludge drying beds at the Northchapel sewage works were covered with a corrugated iron roof and this was very successful. The sludge can now be removed from the beds after about three weeks drying on average which gives a clear bed always ready to receive wet sludge from the settling tanks at weekly intervals.

The nuisance from the pollution of the stream at Bignor and Westburton was not so marked this year, though a little silage liquor was getting in from Jays Farm for a few days. Formal notice was served by the Council under the Provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961 for the farm drainage to be cut off from the public sewer. This notice had not expired at the close of the year.

The Council's consulting engineers reported upon the provision of a sewerage scheme for the village of Bignor but this was not proceeded with.

Detailed plans for Loxwood, Ifold and Kirdford sewerage schemes were received from the consulting engineers and Town Planning approval was obtained. Prolonged negotiation for the purchase of the necessary land required for pumping stations and disposal works held up further progress and by the end of the year the Council decided to seek a fresh site for the sewage works at Kirdford to speed up negotiations. This entailed fresh plans and these were in preparation at the close of the year.

Cesspools

The emptying service continues to increase and will do so until the Loxwood and Kirdford sewerage schemes are in operation.

The total number of loads removed during the year was 3,919 (1961 - 3,437), thus maintaining the average increase which has been fairly consistent since the rateborne service commenced in 1954.

The difficulty experienced by the contractors in disposing of the cesspool contents was even greater this year and the long runs made necessary the use of two and often three machines to get the work done. The Council decided to defer the question of a direct labour cesspool-emptying service until the demand is reduced by the proposed village drainage schemes.

Refuse Collection and Salvage

A new refuse vehicle was acquired during the year, only just in time as the old one broke in half whilst at work and was disposed of for scrap. Both are now fore-and-aft tippers with diesel engines.

The new vehicle is fitted with an hydraulic press inside the body which increases the capacity by about one-third and has been successful in keeping down the necessity for overtime in spite of the increasing number of houses. One vehicle is still held in reserve each Monday, for service repairs needed by either vehicle, or for special collections of litter and rubbish for which applications are received.

If this refuse is not cleared as house refuse, a standard charge of 15/- per load or part is made and this service is popular among people moving house.

The refuse tip at Shopham Bridge is likely to be filled this next year, additional quantities of refuse having been taken from Midhurst R.D.C., at that Council's request and for an appropriate payment.

Salvage

Rags, ferrous and non-ferrous metals are salvaged and sold to a local merchant who calls at approprimately weekly intervals.

The details are as follows:-

Item	Weight Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Value £.	s.	d.
Rags	3	3	84	31.	17.	6.
Copper & brass		2	15	8.	18.	6.
Lead		3	26	5.	16.	3.
Battery					12.	0.
Old vehicle				10.	0.	0.
Totals	3	9	13	£57.	4.	3.

Statistics relating to the refuse collection vehicles are as follows. Figures for 1961 are given for comparison:-

New S. & D. fore-and-aft vehicle	24th May-31st December 1962
Average number of loads per week	9.69
Miles run per week	160.09
Diesel oil used per week (gallons) ...	14.75
Miles per gallon	10.84

Refuse Collection (Continued)

S. & D. (1958) fore-and-aft vehicle	1962	1961
Average number of loads per week	9.84	11.21
Miles run per week	144.94	181.19
Diesel oil used per week	13.64	16.84
Miles per gallon	10.62	10.75

S. & D. moving floor (scrapped May 1962)	
Average number of loads per week	7.73
Miles run per week	133.73
Petrol used per week	21.07
Miles per gallon	6.34

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Housing Act 1957

It was necessary during the year to take formal action in respect of three properties found to be unfit for human habitation. Undertakings not to relet were given in two cases and a Demolition Order was made on the third property, a former piggery which was being used as a dwelling.

This brings the total of unfit houses, not repairable at reasonable expense, represented to Council since the Rural Housing Survey of 1947 to 374. Of these,

70 have been demolished
36 have been closed
177 have been reconditioned and made fit
25 have been converted to use other than dwellings

In addition to the above, the following dwellings also considered to be unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense have been dealt with informally:-

Demolished - 5
Reconditioned - 10
Converted to use other than dwellings - 1

Rent Act 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair under the above Act have been received for two years and it would appear that the limited benefits to be gained under this legislation, in a rural area such as this, have been exhausted.

Discretionary and Standard Grants

The Surveyor's Department is still responsible for grants. Three applications for standard grants and twenty-five applications for discretionary grants were received during the year. All were approved with the exception of one discretionary grant. The Leconfield Estate still make most use of the scheme and are gradually providing the sub-standard cottages belonging to the Estate with amenities more in keeping with twentieth century ideals.

Reconditioned Houses

The scarcity of housing is partly reflected by the figures for reconditioned houses in the Rural District. During the year eight houses, the subject of formal action under the Housing Acts, have been made fit, at a cost, in some cases, far in excess of what could be termed reasonable. The demand for houses of character, however, still makes this venture profitable for speculating owners.

The houses reconditioned were:-

336f Grove Street, Petworth.
1 & 2 Hesworth Cottages, Fittleworth.
93 Douglas Lake, Fittleworth.
Limbourne Farmhouse, Fittleworth.
5 & 7 Pound Street, Petworth.
Filliams Farm, Kirdford.

New Housing

The Council's building contracts completed during the year realised forty-six new houses and flats at Petworth, Kirdford and Northchapel. Petworth gained the bulk of these (twenty-six units) while Northchapel had twelve units completed and Kirdford eight.

Thirty-six houses were completed by private enterprise.

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)

Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Details of the notices served and complied with during the year, requiring the execution of works of repair to dwellinghouses, are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	Nil
Statutory notices complied with	Nil
Statutory notices outstanding	Nil
Informal notices served	13
Informal notices complied with	8
Informal notices outstanding	6

Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Number of dwellinghouses on which formal action was commenced during the year	3
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
Undertakings given by owner not to relet unless or until made fit	2

Number of dwellinghouses made fit:-

(a) Undertakings complied with	4
(b) Closing Orders removed	4
(c) Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24	Nil
Total houses made fit	8

Number of dwellinghouses demolished Nil

Public Health Act, 1936

Details of the notices served, etc., during the year requiring the execution of works are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	1
Statutory notices complied with	Nil
Work carried out by Council in default of owner	Nil
Statutory notices outstanding	1
Informal notices served	11
Informal notices complied with	10
Informal notices outstanding	1

Inspections carried out under the Public Health Act, included:-

Water supply	11
Water samples taken	92
Drainage	318
Sewerage	684
Refuse collection	68
Refuse disposal	107
Public conveniences	119
Cemeteries	52
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	55

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

Camping sites licensed	Nil
Number of new applications received for licence to station and use a moveable dwelling	13
Number of renewals	10
Number of licences approved	19
Number of licences refused	4
Number of visits of inspection	60

Dirty and Verminous Premises and Insect Pests

Fleas:	Number of disinfestations	1
Cockroaches:	Number of disinfestations	1
Cluster flies:	Number of disinfestations	20
Wasps nests:	Number of nests destroyed	6
Also treated:	Housemites, rabbits, garden and death watch beetles	4

Number of visits to the above premises 42

Public Health Act, 1936 (Continued)

Treatment for the eradication of insect pests is carried out by the Assistant Public Health Inspector and the Rodent Operator on request, a charge being made for time and materials.

Cluster flies continue to give rise to most insect complaints and severe infestations have been discovered by the Council plumbers in several Council house roof spaces.

The aerosol packs of insecticide have been of considerable use in the destruction of pests. A quick blast through the flight hole of wasps' nests with an aerosol space spray quickly deals with the inmates.

The general public still, however, tends to misuse aerosols and it is quite common to find people using space sprays as surface sprays and grumbling when results are not good.

During repairs to the Council Chamber ceiling, death watch beetle was again found to be attacking the joists and treatment was carried out.

PETROLEUM LICENSING

Number of licensed petroleum installations in the District:-

(a) for private use	21
(b) for retail sale	18
Number of visits of inspection	92
Informal notices served	5
Informal notices complied with	4
Informal notices outstanding	1

Petroleum storage installations are inspected annually to ensure that the requirements of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928, are complied with.

Books of Certificates required by the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Four new tanks were installed during the year, replacing existing small capacity tanks.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Details of the food premises in the District are as follows:-

Butcher's shops	11
Grocer's shops	32
Fishmonger's shops	2
Greengrocer's shops	3
Confectioner's & sweet shops	8
Catering establishments (including hotels)	17
School canteens	12
Bakehouses	5
Fried fish shops	1
Licensed premises	29

Total number of visits of inspection made to the above premises:- 167

Informal notices served	10
Informal notices completed	20

In all cases where notices have been served work has been commenced. Generally, co-operation to attain the required standard of food hygiene has been very good, especially by the Brewers owning property in this district. Works, ranging from complete decoration of premises to additional toilet facilities, have been carried out where requested.

The standard of cleanliness throughout the area, both of premises and food handlers, is good, though it is still difficult to stamp out the use of tobacco when handling open food, the worst offenders being van roundsmen and wholesale delivery van drivers from outside the area.

Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	11
Manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
Sale of ice-cream	35

New applications for registration	2
Premises registered	1
Applications withdrawn	1

The application withdrawn was for sale of ice-cream from the forecourt of a garage by the pump attendant.

Certificates of Exemption, Sections 16 and 19, Food Hygiene Regulations.

Certificates of Exemption in force	13
New applications received 1962	Nil

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)

Meat and Other Foods

No premises in the district are now licensed for slaughtering purposes. One inspection was carried out at the request of a neighbouring authority, when a calf was removed from the slaughter-house in the adjoining area without being first inspected.

The following foods have been inspected at food premises and found to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Canned meats	16 lbs.
Apricot pulp	Tin
Filling cream	7 lbs.
Plums in syrup	Tin
Lemon cheese	14 lbs.
Rolled oats	25 lbs.
Rice	56 lbs.
Sugar	1 cwts.

The last three named items were badly infested by rice weevils.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

One full-time Operator is employed, assisted by the Additional Public Health Inspector when necessary on major infestations. Treatments at domestic premises are carried out free of charge, but for all other premises a charge is made for time and materials.

Test baiting of sewers at Petworth, Fittleworth, Northchapel and Wisborough Green was carried out. Apart from the sewer at Petworth, all sewers are comparatively new and no takes were registered at all.

A particularly stubborn outbreak of rats in an old sewer near to local dog kennels was at last cleared, by using raw meat rolled in Mastermix Warfarin. This same area had been treated before using cereal based poison but a complete kill could not be effected. Since the poisoned meat treatment, however, this portion of sewer has been particularly free from rats.

Warfarin mixed with a cereal base is still considered the safest poison to be used around domestic premises. Reports of Warfarin resistance, especially in mice, have been noted in various parts of

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued)

the country but no valid case has been found in this district.

Attempted treatments by householders and business premise occupiers, often result in the Rodent Operator being called in to complete treatments, the cost of Warfarin to the general public usually resulting in too small a quantity of bait being laid to deal with infestations.

The refuse tip and sewage works infestations are still treated with zinc phosphide, and kills have been very good.

Complaints and treatments have been considerably less during the year; this is partly due to the surveying of all premises where major infestations were found in the preceding years in addition to normal survey. Invariably rats were found again but could be treated in the minor stages preventing dispersal to surrounding premises.

Summary of Visits, Treatments, etc.

Number of inspections by Rodent Operator:

(a) domestic premises	338
(b) business premises	77
(c) agricultural premises	35
(d) Council properties	23
Number of inspections by Public Health Inspector.	223
Total inspections	696
Number of complaints received	126

Number of infestations found:

(a) rats: major	62
minor	193
(b) mice:	27

Number of treatments:

(a) domestic premises	215
(b) business premises	14
(c) agricultural premises	7
(d) Council properties	7
Total treatments:	243
Number of block treatments carried out	8

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued):

Estimated number of rats killed	4374
Total number of dead rats collected	328
Gross cost of the service for the year	£975. 15. 11.
Income from treatments at non-domestic premises	32. 2. 4.
Nett cost	£943. 13. 7.
Average cost per rat killed (estimated)	4/3d.
Quantity of bait used:- Bait base	16¾ cwts.
Poison (.5% Warfarin)	71 lbs.14¼ ozs.
Zinc phosphide	11¼ ozs.
Average bait take per rat killed	.43 lbs.

No Statutory notices were served during the year.

Informal notices served	10
Informal notices complied with	10
Informal notices oustanding	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Number of premises registered as factories:-	
(a) with mechanical power	37
(b) without mechanical power	21
Number of outworkers	Nil
Number of inspections made	19
Informal notices served	3
Informal notices complied with	4
Informal notices outstanding	2

A new factory was opened during the year at Newpound, Wisborough Green, to house Schicks Razors. This brought employment for quite a large number of girls on assembly work. It also brought a refuse problem in the form of wrappings and cardboard boxes. It is difficult to understand why incineration plant is not included at the planning stages of new factories such as this.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided, in the Area of the Combine, by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In the villages it is usual for the duties of the Health Visitor and School Nurse to be carried out by the District Nurse. In Horsham the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

1. Horsham - at Health Centre in Hurst Road. Sessions are held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the latter.

2. Horsham - Leechpool Lane. Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on Wednesdays.

Both these clinics are available to residents from the adjoining parishes, as well as to those living in the town.

3. Billingshurst. The Centre is situated at the Women's Hall, with sessions on the first and third Tuesdays in each month from 2.30 p.m. A doctor attends on the first Tuesday.

4. Petworth - High Street Clinic. Fortnightly sessions are held on Fridays from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

5. Loxwood. Monthly sessions are held on the first Tuesday in the month from 2.30 p.m. in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.

In addition to the above, "Weighing Centres" are held at Barns Green, Broadbridge Heath, Colgate, Partridge Green, Rudgwick, Cowfold, Rusper, Shipley, Slinfold, Southwater, Warnham, Northchapel and Wisborough Green.

Ante-Natal Clinics

1. Billingshurst. Clinic held at the Women's Hall, on the third Tuesday in each month at 2.30 p.m.

2. Petworth High Street Clinic. Fortnightly on Thursdays at 2.30 p.m.

A Relaxation Class is held at Horsham Health Centre weekly at 2.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

(c) School Health Service: Regular inspections of children are carried out at all the schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Clinics are held as follows:-

Horsham Urban District

At the Health Centre in Hurst Road - Eye, Orthopaedic, Physiotherapy and Speech Clinics. The Child Guidance Clinic is at Tan Cottage, Brighton Road.

A Dental Surgeon operates from the Health Centre, where regular sessions are held for the treatment of children with defective teeth. Orthoptic Clinics are held in Horsham Hospital.

Immunisation sessions are held at the Health Centre, but in addition visits are made to various schools, when the numbers to be dealt with are sufficient to justify this.

At the Leechpool Lane Clinic, Minor Ailment Clinics are held for School children for cases that can be dealt with by the School Nurses, and Immunisation sessions are held.

Horsham Rural District

The above facilities are available to children from the adjoining parishes of the rural district.

Petworth Rural District

The following clinics are available for children resident in the district:-

Eye Clinics are held at Chichester.
Speech Therapy at Chichester or Petworth.
Orthoptics at Chichester.
Orthopaedic facilities at Chichester.
Physiotherapy Clinics at Petworth as required.
Dental Clinics are held at various schools and Centres.
Immunisation at the various schools and Centres throughout the area.
Child Guidance Clinic, Chichester.

(d) Ambulance Service: In the County of West Sussex the operation of the Ambulance Service was carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council. In each area the Divisional Superintendent was responsible for the day-to-day administration.

At the Horsham Headquarters the full-time staff consisted of six driver/attendants and the Area Transport Officer. Four vehicles are in use. The majority of the members of the Horsham Ambulance Division, including the full-time staff, gave many hours of voluntary service to ambulance work. In addition, invaluable help was rendered by members of the Nursing Division and also by Senior Cadets when necessary. During 1962, 3,745 patients were transported by the Horsham ambulances, the mileage covered being 66,043, and by the Hospital Car Service 37,761 patients were transported to and from hospitals and clinics, the mileage covered totalling 388,279, as compared with 385,588 during 1961.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services: A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services: Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Family Planning Clinic: A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Centre in Hurst Road every Tuesday from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. This is under the control of the Horsham Branch of the Family Planning Association, but the premises are made available to the Committee by the County Council without charge.

(iv) Horsham Chest Clinic: This is held in Horsham Health Centre, adjoining the Hospital, and is available to all residents in the area.

(v) Venereal Diseases: Patients may attend the Clinic at the Worthing Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Facilities are also available at Redhill County Hospital. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

Men - Mondays 4.30 - 8.00 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Thursdays 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.

(v) Venereal Diseases (Continued)

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Continued)

Women - Tuesdays 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Saturdays 9.30 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.

Worthing Hospital

Men - Wednesdays 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.
Fridays 4.30 - 5.30 p.m.

Women - Wednesdays 3 - 5.00 p.m.
Fridays 2 - 4.00 p.m.

Redhill County Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 - 7.00 p.m.

St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester

Men - Wednesdays 5.30 - 7.00 p.m.

Women - Wednesdays 5.30 - 7.00 p.m.

APPENDIX B

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES AT SOURCE

In previous years this Appendix has included tables showing full details of bacteriological and chemical findings on samples taken by the North West Sussex Water Board at Hardham, Haslingbourne, Nutbourne and Smock Alley. In addition, results of samples taken at service reservoirs and on the distribution system were included. The figures have been provided by Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer, but unfortunately, owing to staff changes in the Board's Laboratory, this information is not yet available for 1962.

I am told that regular sampling during 1962 did not show any noteworthy changes at any of the sources of supply. No evidence of plumbo-solvency was found.

The results of samples taken by the staffs of the Public Health Departments are shown separately for each of the three districts.
